

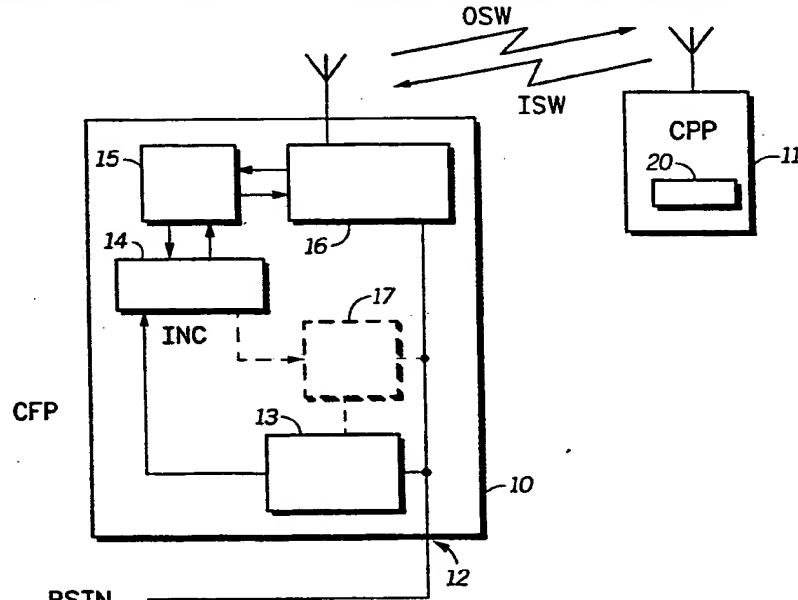


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(54) Title: COMMUNICATION SYSTEM WITH CALL CHARGE INFORMATION STORED IN HANDSET



(57) Abstract

A communication system, such as a telepoint system, is provided comprising at least one base station (10), and at least one handset (11) having means for setting up a call over a radio channel with the base station and having means for receiving an over-the-air registration sequence from the base station and storing a number (TRD) in non-volatile memory (20) dependent on the over-the-air registration sequence. The base station has metering means (13) for metering charge units accrued during the call between the base station and the handset. Means (14) are provided at the base station for automatically generating a new over-the-air registration sequence to be sent to the handset in response to the metering means and transmitting (16) the new over-the-air registration sequence to the handset and replacing the number stored in non-volatile memory with a new number dependent on the new over-the-air registration sequence. The new number differs from the old number to reflect deduction of pre-paid charge units.

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COMMUNICATION SYSTEM WITH CALL CHARGE INFORMATION STORED IN
HANDSET

Background of the Invention

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This invention relates to a communication system, such as a telepoint system, comprising a base station and at least one handset and metering means in the base station for metering charge units accrued during a call set up over a 10 radio channel between the base station and the handset.

Summary of the Prior Art

Telepoint systems typically consist of cordless (radio) 15 handsets or Cordless Portable Parts (CPP), and Cordless Fixed Parts (CFP) which are (relatively fixed) radio base stations, typically sited in the public environment (e.g. stations, shopping precincts, or even on trains), or which can equally be sited in a private or semi-private environment (providing 20 service in a factory site for example). The cordless portable parts are essentially low power cordless telephone handsets, and the telepoint cordless fixed parts are the associated base stations, providing connection to the wired services, e.g. PSTN, or equally providing access via cellular 25 (on the train) to the wired telephony services (PSTN). It is a significant feature of these types of equipment that a handset may not communicate directly with another handset, other than via a base station. Examples of these types of products include CT2 (second generation cordless telephones) 30 and DECT (Digital European Cordless Telephone).

It is general in these cases that the handset user needs to be charged for access to the service, and the handset provides memory storage for account details, in order for the telepoint system operator to trace and subsequently bill the 35 handset user (owner). In addition, there is a secret number stored in the handset's memory, which allows the telepoint base station to verify (either locally, or by some remote method) that the handset is genuinely subscribed to the service.

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The secret number may be stored in "clear" or cyphered in the handset, and is cyphered or encrypted on command from the base station, before being sent over the radio interface to the base station. The account details are also stored in 5 the handset (again, either in clear or cyphered), and these may be sent either cyphered or encrypted, or sent in clear over the radio interface to the base station, when the base station requests the handset to do so. This process is known as "authentication", and is the process whereby the account 10 details and other related data (including the secret number) are retrieved from the handset by the base station. A similar process whereby the handset authenticates the base station or network is called "network authentication", where the handset verifies that the network is genuine. The 15 process where the handset is authenticated by the base station or network, and the base station or network is itself authenticated by the handset is called "mutual authentication".

The account details and the secret number stored in the 20 handset are generally known collectively as "registration data", and may include other data fields, controlling access conditions and what sort of calls the subscriber to the service is allowed to make. Typically, the handset provides more than one block of memory for storing the registration 25 data, and these memory blocks are also known as "registration slots".

There are two methods of causing the registration data to be entered into the handset.

The first method is for the process to be done manually, 30 where the details are entered via the keypad of the handset, in a standardised format, and the digits are decoded and stored in the appropriate registration slot within the handset.

The second method is for the data to be stored on 35 command over the radio interface from the base station, where the base station orders the handset to accept and subsequently store in the registration slot some new registration data. This process may be used for the initial storage of registration data in the handset, or for

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subsequent storage of newer registration data. Some or all of this newer data, or the original data, may be sent entirely in clear or entirely cyphered or a mixture of clear and cyphered by the base station to the handset over the
5 radio interface. This process is known as "Over the Air Registration", or OTAR. It is usual for the process to be done at least partly cyphered for security reasons, and in addition, this process is usually, but not necessarily, entered into only after the handset has performed a network
10 authentication to verify the bona fides of the base station which is commanding the handset to accept new data. This increases the security of the whole system.

Until now, the charging method has been retrospective, in that the user is billed sometime after having made calls rather like a credit or charge card where a transaction takes place and the bill is presented to the card owner or user sometime later, typically in a monthly statement which is done using the card number. Similarly, the telepoint subscriber makes and receives telephone or other PSTN calls and the charges for these services are collated and presented to the user or owner sometime later in a statement; this is done using the account number stored as part of the registration data in the associated registration slot in the handset.

25 International European Telecommunications Standard 300
131: 1990 describes, in paragraph 7.2.8, an authentication
request information element (AUTH REQ) which is issued by a
telepoint CFP to initiate a call authentication process.
That document, in paragraph 7.2.9, describes an
30 authentication response information element (AUTH RES) which
is sent by the CPP in response to an authentication request
information element and conveys telepoint registration and
authentication parameters to the telepoint CFP. The AUTH RES
element includes telepoint registration data (TRD) which is
35 used to transport the CPP details of the telepoint account
being used. The document states that specific code
allocations for the TRD field are defined by and are the
responsibility of telepoint operators.

International patent application WO/91/07856 describes a link identification code that is loaded into a handset. This link identification code includes up to 20 binary coded decimal digits (BCD) - i.e. 80 bits - which can be used as an account number to which the call charges are to be billed. These are the 80 bits of the TRD field described in I-ETS300 131:90 paragraph 7.2.9.

In the field of fixed PSTN pay-phones, it is common to provide a semiconductor chip-card that is paid for in advance and contains information defining a number of charging units for which the card is valid. The card is inserted into a slot in the pay phone and as a call progresses, charge units are metered by the PSTN system and are subtracted from the number stored in the card. When the number of units paid for are used up, the card is discarded.

The common air interface (CAI) standard does not contemplate a pre-pay system as is the case in the field of fixed PSTN pay-phones and no provision is made for such an arrangement. The present invention addresses the problem of providing a pre-pay arrangement within the constraints of the CAI specification.

Summary of the Invention

According to the present invention, a communication system is provided comprising: at least one base station, and at least one handset having means for setting up a call over a radio channel with the base station and having means for receiving an over-the-air registration sequence from the base station and storing a number (TRD) in non-volatile memory dependent on said over-the-air registration sequence, the base station having metering means for metering charge units accrued during the call between the base station and the handset characterised by: means at the base station for automatically generating a new over-the-air registration sequence to be sent to the handset in response to the metering means and transmitting the new over-the-air registration sequence to the handset and means at the handset

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for replacing the data stored in non-volatile memory new data dependent on said new over-the-air registration sequence.

Thus, the invention entirely replaces the information in the existing TRD field with new data in response to the 5 metering of a charge unit by the metering means. The process can be repeated for each metered unit and, before encryption, a defined relationship exists between the old and new numbers, where the value of the unit metered defines the relationship.

10 It is preferred that a new over-the-air registration sequence is generated and transmitted to the handset every time a call unit is metered. Thus, there is no revenue lost to the system if a call is terminated prematurely, for example through loss of signal.

15 The units metered may be of different sizes depending on the nature of the call. Thus, for international calls, larger units are metered. The new sequence generated bears a predefined relationship to a previous sequence, either received initially, or generated in response to an earlier 20 charge unit metered, wherein the relationship depends only on the size of the unit metered.

The over-the-air registration sequence preferably comprises a first part which is unique to the subscriber, but may be unique to the handset, and a second part which is 25 varied in response to the charge units metered.

Glossary of Abbreviations

AUTH-NO	Number of authentication algorithm
30 AUTH-REQ	Authentication request information element
AUTH-RES	Authentication response information element
BCD	Binary coded decimal
CFP	Cordless fixed part
CKEY	Ciphered KEY
35 CPP	Cordless portable part
CT2	Second generation cordless telephones
DECT	Digital european cordless telephone
ESN	Electronic serial number
INCZ	Increment zapp

	ISW	Inbound signalling word
	LSB	Least significant bit
	MSB	Most significant bit
	OPSIC	Operator identification code
5	OSW	Outbound signalling word
	OTAR	Over-the-air registration
	PSTN	Public switched telephone network
	RAND	Random number
	TCOS	Telepoint class of service
10	TRD	Telepoint registration data
	zapp	deactivate

Brief Description of the Drawings

15 Fig. 1 is a drawing of a CFP and a CPP in accordance with the preferred embodiment of the invention.

Fig. 2 is a drawing of an AUTH-REQ element and

Fig. 3 is a drawing of an AUTH-RES element in accordance with an illustrative embodiment of the invention.

20

Detailed Description of the Preferred Embodiment

Referring to Fig. 1, there is shown a CFP 10 and CPP 11 in communication over a radio link. The CFP 10 has a PSTN connection 12, a charge unit meter 13, a TRD register 14, an encryption/decryption unit 15 and a cordless transceiver part 16. In dotted outline, there is also shown an optional charge unit accumulator 17. In the CPP, there is shown non-volatile EEPROM memory 20.

30

The operation of the equipment is as follows.

When the CPP user wishes to initiate a call, he dials a number from his CPP handset and an ISW is sent to the CFP to commence the call process. The CFP transmits an authentication request information element (AUTH-REQ) to the CPP to initiate the call authentication process. An authentication request element as shown in Fig. 2 is transmitted. Referring to the contents of this element, AUTH-NO is used to indicate to the CPP which of the authentication algorithms offered by the CPP is to be used

(even if the CPP is only capable of performing one authentication process). RAND is a 32-bit random number generated by the encryption/decryption unit 15 of the CFP to be used by the CPP in the call authentication process. INCZ 5 causes the CPP to increment the contents of a 4-bit zapp field which need not be described in detail.

In response to the AUTH-REQ element, the CPP issues an AUTH-RES element conveying telepoint registration and authentication parameters to the CFP. This is shown in Fig. 10 3.

Referring to the contents of this AUTH-RES element, CKEY is the 32-bit result of the call authentication process calculated by the CPP and returned to the CFP for checking. OPSIC is the operator's identification code. TCOS is used to 15 transport telepoint class of service details from the CPP. The TRD field is used to transport the CPP details of the telepoint account being used. This field, among others, is stored in the EEPROM 20 in the CPP.

The CFP 10 receives the TRD field, decrypts the 20 information in encryption/decryption unit 15 and stores the decrypted account number in register 14. The random number RAND is used in the decryption process.

Once the call is set up, communication proceeds between the CPP and the PSTN via the cordless transceiver unit 16. 25 After a period of time, a metering signal is received from the PSTN and detected by the meter 13. This causes a decrement signal to be passed to the register 14 and a charge unit is deducted from the data in the TRD field. This sets in progress an OTAR registration process as follows. The new 30 account number in register 14 is sent (optionally encrypted in encryption/decryption unit 15) through the cordless transceiver 16 to the CPP 11. On receipt of the OTAR command, the CPP 11 replaces its existing TRD field with the new information received. The new data differs from the 35 previous data in that a charge unit has been deducted from one of the BCD locations set aside for charge units.

The above process is repeated throughout the call each time a charge unit is metered in meter 13.

In parallel with the above arrangement, a prior art arrangement of using a charge unit accumulator 17 can be used, in which on completion of the call, the account from register 14 (which is fixed and not decrypted), together with 5 the total number of units accrued during the call, are downloaded via the PSTN to a central billing station, from which a bill is sent out to the subscriber. This mechanism can be set in operation when the OPSIC field identifies that the operator that has issued the handset is not using a pre-10 paid type of service.

Thus, the OTAR mechanism is used to provide a type of pre-paid service, where the user or handset owner pre-pays the service provider or telepoint operator for a certain number of units. A preferred feature is that the register 14 15 has a threshold detector for detecting when the charge units have fallen below a threshold, and means for issuing an instruction via the PSTN to a central billing office, which may be independent of the base station operator, for example a credit-card operator, communicating the TRD field to the 20 central billing office, so that a reminder can be issued to the CPP user alerting him that his units are almost used up or other action can be taken. It can be seen that there is an advantage in that communications to the central billing office are much less frequent than in the prior art 25 arrangement. This saves costs both in PSTN billing costs to the CFP owner and in other billing management costs.

The CPP user can pay the operator for a new quantity of units, whereupon a new "account number" is sent out to all the various base stations as a work order instruction, so 30 that when the user next appears on the system, the ESN of the CPP is sent in an ISW to the CFP and compared with the ESN numbers on the work order. A correspondence is identified showing that this CPP needs to re-register, whereupon the OTAR mechanism is used for its "traditional" purpose and a 35 new TRD field is loaded into the non-volatile memory 20.

As an alternative to a work order arrangement, the user of the handset can be instructed that, when he has paid for more units, he must undergo a re-registration process in which he initiates a key-stroke operation informing the CFP

that he wishes to re-register, whereupon the CFP initiates a call through the PSTN to the billing centre and the billing centre replies with a new TRD field which is passed to the CPP and loaded in the non-volatile memory 20.

5 As a further optional feature, there may be two or more types of unit count stored in the handset. For example, a large unit count and a small unit count. If the user is making a long distant telephone call, where the rate of small unit decrementation would be high, then the large units
10 counter can be used to decrement large units at a lower rate, whereas in the case of a local call being made, the small unit is decremented.

As a further optional feature, the CFP causes data from the TRD field to be transmitted to the CPP in a special
15 message and displayed on the handset display, indicating the number of units of credit remaining. As a further alternative feature, a voice prompt is issued from a pre-stored message in the CFP, which emerges from the earphone of the CPP. These various mechanisms warn the handset user that
20 credit is running low or has ended.

In summary, the OTAR mechanism is used to provide a type of pre-paid service, where the user or handset owner pre-pays the service provider or telepoint operator for a certain number of units. When units are exhausted, the user arranges
25 new credit by visiting the operator or using a remote mechanism. The new credit is loaded into the handset registration slot using the OTAR mechanism when the user next accesses the network via a suitable base station.

Claims

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1. A communication system comprising:

5 at least one base station (10), and

at least one handset (11) having means for setting up a call over a radio channel with the base station and having means for receiving an over-the-air registration sequence
10 from the base station and storing a number (TRD) in non-volatile memory (20) dependent on said over-the-air registration sequence,

15 the base station having with metering means (13) for metering charge units accrued during the call between the base station and the handset

characterised by:

20 means (14) at the base station for automatically generating a new over-the-air registration sequence to be sent to the handset in response to the metering means (13) and transmitting the new over-the-air registration sequence to the handset and

25 means at the handset for replacing the number stored in non-volatile memory (20) with a new number dependent on said new over-the-air registration sequence.

30 2. A communication system according to claim 1, wherein the means at the base station for automatically generating the new over-the-air registration sequence comprises means for increasing or decreasing a registration number received from the handset and means for comparing at least a part of the increased or decreased number with a threshold and performing an action in response thereto.

35 3. A communication system according to claim 2, wherein the base station has a connection (12) to a public switched

telephone network and wherein the means for performing the action comprise automatic dialling means for initiating a call to a predetermined number.

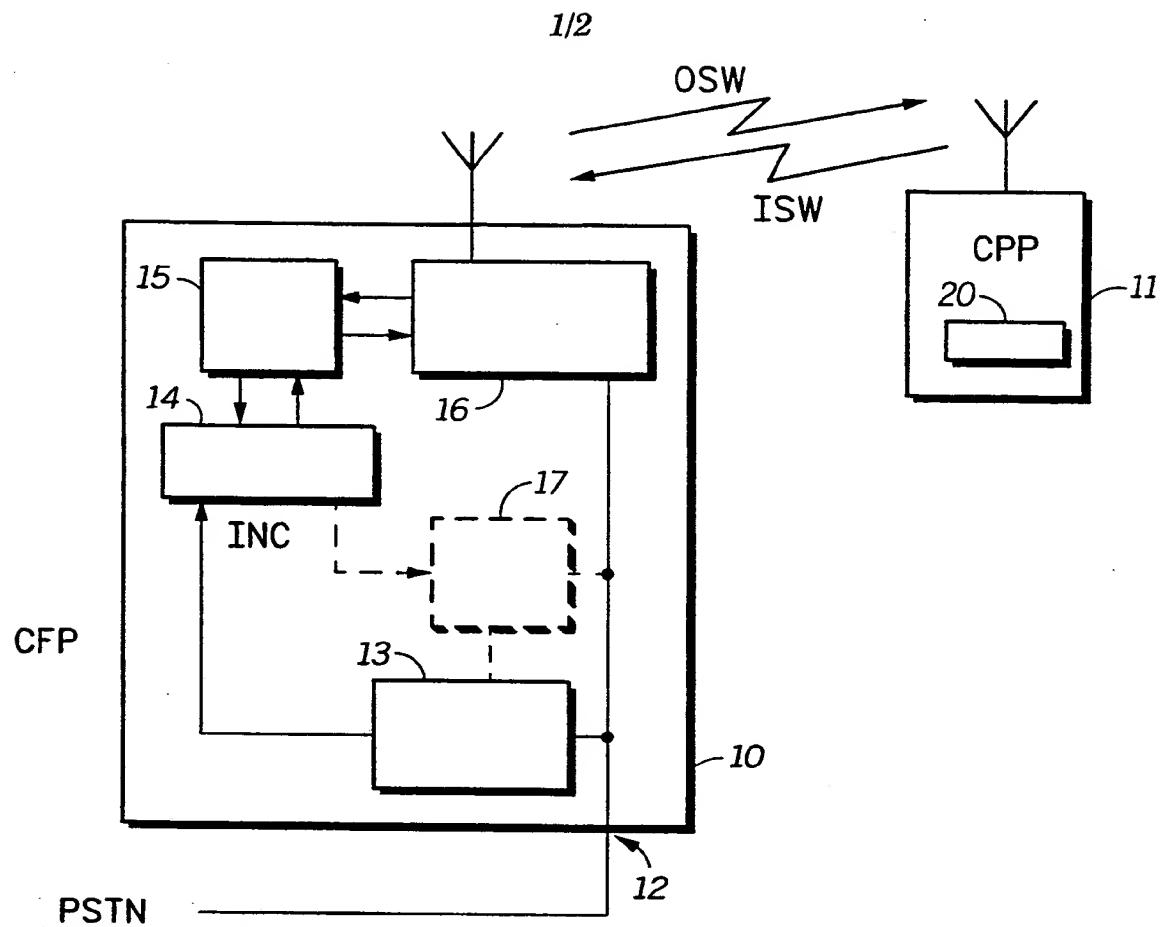
5 4. A communication system according to claim 2 or 3, wherein the base station comprises means for storing a pre-recorded voice message and wherein the means for performing the action comprises means for transmitting the message to the handset for enunciation at an earpiece at the handset.

10

5. A communication system according to any one of the preceding claims, wherein the handset further comprises a display and means for displaying information received from the base station dependent on at least a portion of the new 15 registration sequence.

6. A communication system according to any one of the preceding claims, wherein the base station comprises means (13) for metering charge units of different magnitudes and 20 means for altering a registration number received from the handset by different amounts dependent on the metering of different magnitude charge units by the metering means so as to generate the new registration sequence.

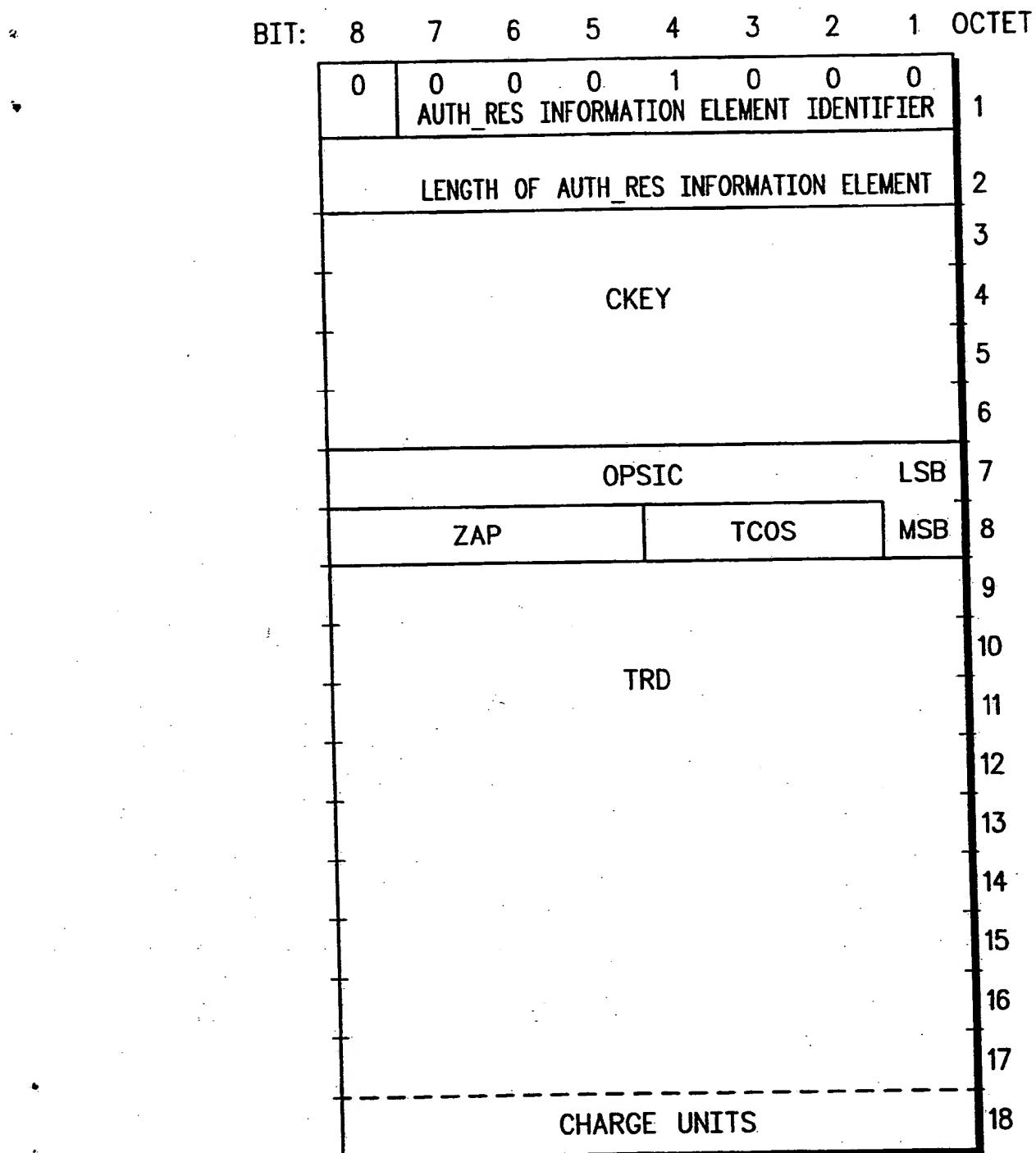
25

***FIG.1***

BIT:	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	OCTET
0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1
	AUTH_REQ INFORMATION ELEMENT IDENTIFIER								
0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	2
	LENGTH OF AUTH_REQ INFORMATION ELEMENT								
	AUTH_NO								3
									4
									5
									6
									7
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	INCZ	8

FIG.2

2/2

***FIG.3***

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No.

PCT/EP 93/00652

I. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER (If several classification symbols apply, indicate all)⁶

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both National Classification and IPC

Int.C1. 5 H04M17/00; H04M15/28; H04M15/00; H04Q7/04

II. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum Documentation Searched⁷

Classification System	Classification Symbols	
Int.C1. 5	H04Q ;	H04M

Documentation Searched other than Minimum Documentation
to the Extent that such Documents are Included in the Fields Searched⁸III. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT⁹

Category ¹⁰	Citation of Document, ¹¹ with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages ¹²	Relevant to Claim No. ¹³
Y	US,A,5 077 790 (D'AMICO ET AL.) 31 December 1991 see abstract ---	1-6
Y	EP,A,0 463 384 (ALCATEL CIT) 2 January 1992 see column 4, line 2 - line 32 ---	1-6
A	EP,A,0 459 065 (ETAT FRANCAIS - MINISTRE DES POSTES,TELECOMMUNICATIONS ET DE L'ESPACE) 4 December 1991 see the whole document ---	1-6
A	WO,A,8 910 044 (MOTOROLA INC.) 19 October 1989 see abstract -----	4

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IV. CERTIFICATION

Date of the Actual Completion of the International Search

08 JULY 1993

Date of Mailing of this International Search Report

20.07.93

International Searching Authority

EUROPEAN PATENT OFFICE

Signature of Authorized Officer

MONTALBANO F.M.

**ANNEX TO THE INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT
ON INTERNATIONAL PATENT APPLICATION NO.**

**EP 9300652
SA 71326**

This annex lists the patent family members relating to the patent documents cited in the above-mentioned international search report.
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		CA-A-	2087841	01-07-92
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